

FOR PRESIDENT.
HENRY CLAY,
OF KENTUCKY.

The Editor of The Tribune is obliged to request those who wish to see him personally to call between the hours of 12 and 2 P. M. or 5 and 6 P. M. if they can conveniently do so. The absolute necessity of devoting some hours uninterruptedly to his duties constrains him to make this request.

Persons wishing The Tribune left at their residences or places of business in the city at an early hour in the morning, will please leave their names, or send them in by note through the Post Office, at the publication office, 160 Nassau street, opposite the Park. TERMS, nine cents a week, to be paid to the Carrier.

Distress in Great Britain.
The Evening Post—which has never a tear to shed for American manufacturers and artisans thrown utterly out of employment by the pressure of unequal foreign competition—which never raises its voice against the depression of American production (especially Agricultural) by foreign restrictions, or at least professes or favors no efficient opposition to them—is greatly distressed at the depression of British Manufactures consequent on our new Protective Tariff. To its wallings on this head we reply:

1. For every spindle or loom stopped in Great Britain or elsewhere by our Tariff one is set in motion here. Now we have no objection to giving employment to British Laborers if our own were well employed, well paid and well fed. But such is notoriously not the fact. We have thousands of honest, capable, deserving workmen and women who have even yet no employment, although the Tariff has set to work two hundred thousand who but for it would now be famishing in constrained idleness. If we wish to be charitable to other Nations in this respect, we must first so adjust our policy as to give ample and advantageous employment to all our own people, and then we shall be able to buy liberally from others and will buy of their products.

2. It is cheaper for us to make our Carrots, &c. here than to have them made in England, no matter what the relative money price may be. It will take no more men to weave our Carrots, Cloths, &c. here than in England, while here it will be far easier for us to feed and pay them. There were lately thousands of men manufacturing for the American market in Europe whose whole recompense therefor did not amount to a peck of wheat for a day's labor, (many worked for less than half a peck.) Under a good Protective Tariff, these men will be attracted here to do this same work, and will here receive from half a bushel to a bushel and a half of wheat for every day's labor, because our prices of labor, under a steady Tariff, will command so much. Here these laborers and their families receive not merely bread enough to keep the breath of life in their bodies, but good clothing, houses, schooling, &c. for their labor, with a share in the enjoyments and comforts of life. At the same time we shall get our Cloths, &c. cheaper than before—possibly not for fewer dollars, but for less produce, because the cost of transporting and shipping to and from the continent will be saved, and divided between the producers of Cloths and Food respectively. Then our Fruits, Vegetables, &c. &c. which our Farmers can now hardly sell at any price, and our English cloth-makers cannot afford to eat, will bear a good price, finding a ready market with our manufacturers, who now in England must go without them. Protection to American Manufactures is thus the cause of universal beneficence. It benefits directly our own people, and ultimately those who now manufacture for us in foreign Countries, though these may for a time suffer inconvenience from it, while the gradual transfer of Manufactures from Europe to this Country is in progress. The British Landlord Aristocracy, Church Establishment and other non-producers may suffer some diminution of incomes from this policy, but not the mass of the People.

Mr. MARTIN VAN BUREN has written a letter to Mr. Henry Horn of Philadelphia, (said Horn having been a great advocate for the recharter of the U. S. Bank until vetoed, and then "for Andrew Jackson, Bank or No Bank") in which, amid some remarkably rich blarney, written in rather better English than he usually musters, he lets "the party" know that he has not declined to run again for President, "but on the contrary quite the reverse." So we always supposed. This correspondence took place a year ago, but was not deemed proper "for the public eye" till now!

The Madisonian settles the coffee of those who have been so confident that Mr. CURTIS would be removed from the Collectorship of this Port. "No change in this office has been made, and we have no reason to believe any is contemplated," says John Jones semi-officially.—We thought as much when Paxton Hallett declared that he would not take the Collectorship—for the reason, doubtless, that Jack would not eat his supper.

The Standard is blustering from day to day about the U. S. Senator that its party meant to elect, and calls him Tillingham D. Howard. His name is Tughman A. Howard. He isn't Senator yet, either.

The Northern Light, a very excellent literary monthly, published at Albany, has passed into the Editorial charge of ALFRED B. STREET, one of our young Poets whose works give fairest promise of future eminence. We copy an article from [Israel Post and Dayton & Newman are the agents for the Light in this City. Price \$1.]

From RIO JANEIRO.—By the bark Globe, from Rio Janeiro, 21st Sept. we learn that all disturbances were quelled in the provinces of Minas Geraes and St. Paulo. Business was very dull in Rio; nothing had occurred there worth mentioning.

The presentation of a pair of colors by the Young Ladies' Hope Temperance Society to the Seventh Company of National Cadets, took place last evening at Washington Hall. They were presented by Miss Isabella Cook in a neat and appropriate address, which was responded to, on their acceptance, by Col. Shipper, 9th Regiment, in a spirited and felicitous manner. The singing was excellent and the attendance full and respectable.

We understand that on the 21st instant there were transported over the New-York and Erie Railroad, and brought to this city, 1500 kegs of butter, weighing upwards of 50 tons. On the same day the freight Westward was the largest ever carried over the road.

A SUICIDE.—We regret to learn that Mr. Henry Purviance, of Butler, Pa., committed suicide, by shooting himself through the head with a rifle. Mr. P. was aged about 50 years, and a bachelor. He was supposed to labor under some aberration of mind.

Dr. Smith's Lectures on Geology.

No. IV.

In opening his Lecture last evening, Dr. SMITH said a few words in explanation of the manner in which the strata of the Earth came to have their present position. The great difficulty, he said, consisted in conceiving, not where sufficient force to produce the result should be obtained, for that was easy enough, but how it should have been applied according to the law which we find did actually govern it. After some brief remarks upon this point, he said he would further digress from the main subject to state, that geological facts, taken collectively, explain a phenomenon which has engaged the attention of philosophers for many years—namely, the extraordinary power and influence which England has so long exerted upon the globe. Different persons ascribe her overshadowing supremacy to different causes: the shipping interests ascribe it to the navigation laws; the manufacturers to the manufacturing system; the lawyers to the advantages of the common law over the civil law. The first two causes had been refuted by ADAM SMITH; the latter had probably had some influence, but it must have been comparatively slight. Others ascribe it to the connection which existed between Church and State. But Bishop HOBART thought that this union did the Church no good, and probably, said Dr. S., the Oxford Theologians think so too. Some ascribe it again to the superiority of the Anglo-Saxon blood; yet this blood exists on the Continent likewise, for it came thence. Some of these causes, without doubt, have had their influence; but the great cause, in Dr. Smith's judgement, lies in her physical advantages, and mainly in her geological structure. She has, in this respect, a most decided advantage over all other nations of the earth. The only country that can compare with her is New-Zealand; for this island is said to be in the Pacific Ocean what England is in the German. It is an established fact that her savages surpass all the other savages of the earth in physical strength.

The physical advantages which England enjoys over other nations consist, first, in her being an island, and an island, too, of considerable size.—Ireland is not large enough to be independent, and yet too large to be quiet as a dependent power. There is, to be sure, some luck in the history and greatness of England, which has greatly aided her progress.

The folly of John and the stupidity of James the Second have doubtless contributed not a little to her advance; but these causes are only partial and secondary. But, being an island, she is not obliged to keep in standing for purposes of self-defence—no large army as the Continental nations, since nature has already furnished her a defence. Then the harbors of England are very fine, much superior to the French, and this will account for the great importance that has been attached to the possession of Antwerp. The soil too is admirable—not yielding spontaneously, but still very productive, provided it is laboriously and industriously cultivated. Then the climate predisposes her citizens to the laborious exertions rendered necessary by her soil and also sustains them in it. Her mineral man take more violent exercise in the air than in other countries, and the climate fortifies her constitutions. It is found that the English are physically the strongest men on the globe.

Finally, it is this very upheaval of the strata of which we have spoken that gives England the decided advantage over other powers. Coal and the minerals, iron, clay, lime and the materials of manufactures are brought close to the surface by these convulsions, and are moreover brought close together and easily available. It is the mineral wealth of England, then, with these other circumstances already mentioned, that enables her to carry on her manufactures more easily than other nations; and therefore to sell her productions cheaper than they and thus to drain them of their wealth and build up her power upon it; for the most powerful nations, as well as individuals, are those that have the most money. BACON in his day said that knowledge was power, but now-a-days money is the main element of influence.

Reverting to the regular subject, Dr. S. said that in order that the granite of the earth should cool, the chemical changes already noticed must take place. Calcium must unite with oxygen, and form lime; and so of other substances. The tendency to combination is so strong that this must have taken place at an early day. After a while water, which is the result of the combustion of oxygen and hydrogen, would be formed. Whether this was done suddenly, or slowly by a gradual process, it is not very easy to say. Dr. S. thought it was done in both ways. The atmosphere being at that day very impure, its combustion would be slow.

The next step was probably the combustion of the immense quantity of carbon, to which reference has already been made, to form carbonic acid. The dreary condition of the globe at that time may be readily imagined. When the earth cooled, it either formed large cavities, or it did not. If not, as the surface of the ocean is to that of the land as 3 to 1, and as the depth of the sea is found to vary from 3 to 10 miles—generally fixed at 5—it would readily be perceived that when the water was forming, the whole of the earth must have been covered by water a mile or two deep. If that had been the fact, we should have no means of determining it, because there were then no shells or other materials to perpetuate to us the evidence of the fact. All the proof we have tends to show that there were large basins in which the water rested; as is shown to some extent by the district of Auvergne, in which are now found plutonic pebbles, formed by the abrasion of the rocks by the water, as mentioned the other evening.

There were five miles, then, of sea, and the pressure upon the bottom, as will be seen, must have been enormous. Salt water in weight is to iron nearly as 8 to 1; the result, then, would be that it should have a pressure equal to that of a solid column of iron more than half a mile in height. If we suppose the shells, then, at the bottom to have had heat applied to them, and then to have been subjected to this prodigious pressure, we should see how shells could be converted to marble, and all traces of them would be destroyed. This is confirmed by observations of marble, especially of the Carrara marble. This proves to be merely dolomite, subjected to a heat and pressure sufficient to convert it to statuary marble. When, then, we say that the Primary rocks are destitute of fossils, we only indicate a fact, not a theory; for if they had ever contained them, (though it is believed they never did,) all traces of them would have been lost.

The causes which have produced these great changes in the condition of the Earth are several. First, we have the action of the atmosphere; second, that of water; third, of volcanoes; fourth, the agency of earthquakes; fifth, the elevation and subsidence of large portions of the globe; and lastly, the effect produced by vegetables and animals.

As to the first, the action of the atmosphere, there is scarcely any substance which can long stand the action of the air, especially added to that of water in the form of rain. Marble withstands it better than granite, because it can take no more carbonic acid from the air; it is therefore much better for building. Glass, even, cannot withstand this action of the atmosphere. At West Point it is found that the polished surfaces of instruments gradually wear away and require repolishing.—The great effect of the atmosphere and its watery particles results from its alternations of temperature. When water falls into affluence of a rock and freezes its force becomes immense. An English officer at Quebec once filled a bomb-shell with water and then froze it; the bomb was burst, so prodigious was the force. When you have a large quantity then in the fissure of a rock, the rock is

rent asunder. In the Himalaya Mountains this result is often produced; and in summer we are told the tumbling down of these loosened fragments renders a passage through them extremely hazardous. For this reason too the Southern exposure of a mountain is more sloping than the other.

The winds also modify the surface of the globe. Upon the surface of the sea shore the wind throws up sand, sometimes heaping it up 140 feet high. Then it becomes hard and forms freestone; under it is commonly found coal. The coal was first formed and then the sand was accumulated over it.

CUYVER and BROGNART, prosecuting their discoveries in the basins of Paris, came to the conclusion that the basin there had been elevated and depressed—at successive periods—with every change of temperature—because very different classes of fossil remains were found. But we now know better. The basin was an estuary of a wide river; and this river was stopped up by a sand bank like the one described. Being formed by floods it would be fresh, and would contain shells of a peculiar character. Soon by action of the sea it would become salt, and so it would alternate from one to the other. But the flood also would bring down animals, &c.; so that we should have land animals, sea animals, &c. all existing in the same stratum. This undoubtedly explains the whole phenomenon.

The force of the wind in raising waves is not so great as is supposed; 10 or 15 feet are stated by ARNOTT as the greatest height to which waves rise above the level. This is far short of what people generally imagine. There must be a maximum for the height of waves, a point beyond which, if the wind be increased the swell will be diminished. This is a necessary result. Still the swells have had great power, coming from the Western Ocean, striking upon the Hebrides and upon the coast of England, the granite rocks must be washed away. Dr. S. said he had once calculated how long it would take for England to be thus washed away, though it proved to be so long a time that he gave it up. Dr. BUCKLAND thinks the coal of England will last only 1400 years; others calculate 1700. The process is going on at any rate, the debris being carried into the North-Sea. There is sometimes an apparent accumulation, but this is only temporary. Sand banks thus formed block up bays, and sometimes the space between them and the shores is filled up so that land is formed; but the main process of abrasion is constantly though slowly going on.

The next agent of which Dr. S. had to speak was Water. Rivers were the result of the upheaval of the Continent, for that this Continent had been upheaved there was no doubt. Then, and not till then, could rivers be formed. Now suppose this to have taken place; the water nearest the edge would flow off first—and finally the whole would be drained. The valley would thus be eroded backward; and this accounts for the fact that the dividing ridge is not the highest land, as is seen in the case of the Alleghenies.

There is a curious circumstance connected with the Mississippi. It runs from north to south, and its mouth is actually four miles higher than its source.—The reason is due to the centrifugal motion of the earth. Thirteen miles is the difference between the equatorial and the polar radius; and the river in flowing 2000 miles has to rise one-third of this distance—it being the height of the equator above the pole. If this centrifugal force were not continued, the rivers would flow back and the ocean would overflow the land. The rivers are finally supplied by Springs; and this brings us to the nature of Springs, and especially of the Artesian Wells.

Dr. S. exhibited a diagram representing the basin of London, and essentially that of Paris. Some of the strata are pervious to water; but the chalk is the first which is not, so that water does not percolate below that stratum. The ordinary wells, then, go no deeper than that; but the strata make a curve at a certain distance from London, the chalk then cropping out. Beyond that point, then, the water that falls runs below the chalk, and thus communicates to the strata beneath the basin of London—lying there also below the chalk. Then in digging through the chalk, we may thus reach water. Five sheets of water have thus been found below the last water-bearing stratum reached. There is no difficulty, then, in understanding under what circumstances these Artesian wells will answer, only when the water is thus introduced from higher lands, running beneath the water-bearing strata.

This renders perfectly intelligible the Artesian wells of Paris—which have been sunk to the depth of 1800 feet.

Ordinary springs are formed by water passing down to the first water-bearing stratum through the superincumbent soil which is pervious. Occasionally, however, the soil is washed away down to the water-bearing stratum and then we have a spring. Sometimes springs are formed by faults, which were explained the other evening.

The Manhattan well Dr. S. said he could never quite understand. The well, he had understood, was never exhausted; and to explain this he must suppose that it communicated with some reservoir.

When water rushes along it carries with it alluvium which it deposits—depositing the greatest quantity at the edge of the stream—the edge of the river being thus higher than the land at some little distance from it; thus in the main the Levee of New Orleans was formed—though somewhat raised by artificial means.

This occasions ponds to be formed behind the ridge sometimes, and this is one reason of the sickness of the Southern country.

The formation and filling up of lakes is worthy of attention. On a geological map of the United States, to the North lakes both great and small, may be seen to be abundant, while at the South they are very rare. This is a fact of which Dr. S. said he did not know the reason. A stream running through a lake gradually fills it up—first filling those nearest to its source. When they will receive no more it is carried on, and so they are all gradually filled. The lake of Geneva is undergoing this process. At first the sand is coarse; a little further on, it is finer until at last it becomes mere mud.

The Lake of Geneva, Dr. S. said, fills not quite a yard a year; the rate being inversely as the depth of the lake. The lakes of Scotland are found to fill up at the rate of six inches a century. There are also many small shell fish which have an influence in filling up lakes. These are very small, and shed their shells; and these help to fill the lake. Mr. LYEEL discovered that they attach themselves to osiers, which float out and thus deposit them on the bottom.

There is a little insect which attaches to itself shells, or even when they are not to be found, pebbles—forming individual limestone; the shells remaining at the bottom connected together. In these several ways these lakes are gradually filled up.

The Recession of the Falls of Niagara, Dr. S. said would be the subject of his next Lecture.

HISTORICAL SOCIETY'S LECTURES.—It will be seen by an advertisement in this paper that the Lectures of the Historical Society are to commence on Wednesday next, the 30th inst. Some change has been made in the arrangements on account of the recent illness of the Rev. Dr. HAWKS, who will deliver the introductory Lecture.

NEW-YORK LYCEUM.—Mr. Perry, who Lectured on Texas before the Lyceum this evening, at the Tabernacle, was formerly a resident of Texas and is personally acquainted with much that he describes. Besides, we learn that he is an agreeable lecturer, and will not fail to gratify an audience. We trust, therefore, that the Tabernacle will be well filled.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn. elected her Town officers on Monday. The whole Whig Ticket prevailed of course, by some 300 majority.

Mr. P. W. CHANDLER'S Lecture on 'The Jurisprudence of the Pilgrims' before the Mercantile Library Association last evening, was one of much historical interest. A few of its striking facts, which may not be generally known, we may here notice: In the first place, the Charter of the Province of Massachusetts Bay was strictly that of a Land or Emigration Company, having its existence in England; but, after going on accordingly for a brief period, it was found not to prosper, and the bold resolution was taken of transferring the Company and Charter at once to the distant tract which the former had undertaken to settle under the guidance and protection of the latter. This bold resolve was promptly executed; the Charter was made the basis of a Provincial Government; and, though the complete perversion of its powers from their original purpose was afterward remarked by the Crown, and its surrender thereupon demanded, the demand was evaded, and, not being pressed with much resolution, was successfully withdrawn. Such was the slender and equivocal foundation of a framework of Government, under which the most extreme powers, Legislative and Judicial, were claimed and exercised for many years, being enforced with a high hand, and utterly unchecked by any kingly Veto or even revision: Legislation not having entered into the original intent of the Charter. It was in like manner held that the power of the British Parliament, omnipotent as it proverbially is, did not extend to this Province.

The Charter contemplating a Governor, Assistants and Freemen, (synonymous with the President, Directors and Stockholders of our present Corporations), the Freemen or Stockholders were required to assemble four times a year to consider the affairs of the Company. After the transfer, the growth of the Colony rendering a quarterly assembly of the 'Freemen,' as now understood, burdensome (if not impossible, each Township was, by a mere act of law, authorized to depute two of its Freemen to attend in place of the whole number—and this was the origin of the Representative system in New-England. These Representatives, with the Governor and Assistants, formed the 'General Court,' which was at once Legislative, Court of Equity and Chancery, and in good part Bench of Bishops and Controller of Manners also, since it prescribed the Religion which should be believed and obeyed, punishing infidels, blasphemers, witches, and heretics with whipping, banishment and death, fined or flogged those who did not regularly attend Church and have their children baptized, and went the whole hog against profane and gaudy fashions, wearing costly and gay apparel, great breeches, long hair, or using tobacco, as sober and decent people should. There was a good deal of merriment in the citations from these early enactments, and the Lecturer was careful not to increase it by any jokes of his own.

The Governor, Assistants and Freemen for a time all sat together, forming but one house. At length, in their omnivorous vocation of law-makers and judges of law and high resort, a case came before them respecting a pig, which was claimed by a widow and counterclaimed by a wealthy citizen. The Freemen sided with the widow; the Governor and Assistants with her opponent. As the Freemen were most numerous, they were about to vote the pig to the widow without ceremony, but the Governor and Assistants resisted by clearing out and breaking up the sitting. A compromise was finally effected, by which the Governor and Assistants were allowed to form one House, the Freemen another, each to have a negative on all acts of the other. In Judicial cases, however, all were to sit and vote together. Thus a pig became the father of the Senate of Massachusetts.

—We have not room to follow the lecturer farther. A discourse less literally Historical, and more imbued with the spirit and philosophy of the Puritan Legislation and Jurisprudence, would have more strictly answered the expectation we had formed from the announcement of the Lecture; but it was well written, concise, and heard with interest throughout.

THOMAS MCCOY.—A pamphlet containing a Memoir of the Life and Character of Thomas McCoy, with an account of the horrid Price-Fight at Hastings in which he was beaten to death by Christopher Lilly, closing with appropriate reflections suggested thereby, has been written by a benevolent Lady of this City, and printed for the benefit of the bereaved and destitute Mother of the victim. It is calculated to exert a most salutary influence on our thoughtless and giddy Youth, who are too easily drawn into the associations and impulses which have sent the generous and affectionate McCoy to a premature and unhonored grave. Price \$1 per hundred; 12¢ cents single. It may be obtained at this office.

Correspondence of The Tribune.
WHITE PLAINS, Tuesday Nov. 22.

THE Grand Jury came into Court last night with a new bill of indictment against the parties implicated in the riot, which ended in the death of Thomas McCoy. This indictment charges Christopher Lilly, William Ford, John McGee, James Sanford, Henry Sanford, Jas. Sullivan, John Winchester, George Kneset, Richard Fagan, John Austin, John McGee, John Harris, Charles Riley, Sawyer Rymes, Saml. Seagrave, Joseph Murphy and Jacob Somers, juries, with manslaughter. It is understood that this additional bill was necessary, in consequence of there being some technical flaw in the other, though the ingenuity of the prisoner's Counsel could place in such a light as to bring about an acquittal.

The Attorney General with D. Graham and Wm. M. Price arrived this morning, and there is little doubt at present that all the parties will be put on their trial at the same time. The District Attorney has told me he shall proceed to-night.

The trial of the negro Watson Simmons was taken up last night and resumed this morning at the early hour of nine o'clock. The testimony is entirely unfit for publication.

The jury found him guilty of the assault only.
The fair prize-fight bids fair to furnish plenty of work for the lawyers. This morning on the arrival of the mail, a plaintiff took office at some complimentary account of his doings, which appeared in the Herald of the same morning. He met Mr. Camp—who is also a witness here—opposite the Court Room and indicted a severe blow on Camp's face. Further proceedings of the same kind were evidently contemplated by the parties when the bystanders intervened and had them separated. Mr. Camp has since gone before the Grand Jury now in session, and Master Sprague stands indicted for the assault.

The Attorney General with D. Graham and Wm. M. Price arrived this morning, and there is little doubt at present that all the parties will be put on their trial at the same time. The District Attorney has told me he shall proceed to-night.

THE case will, in all probability, go to the jury in about an hour, and the matter will be made to empanel a jury to try the Price-Fighters and their adherents. There are so many well known characters down here from the City, that it is difficult to believe that the jury will be composed of the jurors necessary to try the Justices of Peace and Judges that would be indictable.
The case will, in all probability, go to the jury in about an hour, and the matter will be made to empanel a jury to try the Price-Fighters and their adherents. There are so many well known characters down here from the City, that it is difficult to believe that the jury will be composed of the jurors necessary to try the Justices of Peace and Judges that would be indictable.

Great Gale on Lake Erie.

A furious gale took place on Lake Erie on Friday last and the night following, accompanied by a driving fall of snow, which rendered the atmosphere so thick as to obstruct the vision at a few yards distance. The weather was very cold withal, and we fear the damage done on the Lake was very great. The Buffalo Commercial of Saturday evening recounts the following disasters within a few miles of that port:

The schooner Jefferson, Capt. Douglass, went ashore at 6 o'clock last night, about three miles above Buffalo light-house, and is a total wreck, attended with a melancholy loss of life—one entire family, husband, wife and five children, together with a young woman, and one of the men belonging to the vessel, having perished! Capt. Douglass, from whom we have the painful report, says that about two hours after his vessel beached, the companion-way was washed off, and the children and young woman, drowned in the cabin and fore-castle. A portion of the crew had got ashore, in the quest of help, and were endeavoring to rescue the woman, and tried to keep her warm by walking her to and fro on the beach, but she soon became exhausted and incapable of motion, and was placed in the boat which had washed up, where she died in a short time. Her husband was delirious on reaching shore, and attempted to escape into the swamp near by, but perished within a short distance. One of the hands belonging to the vessel, named James Bruce, got into the swamp and was likewise lost. The family were from Hartford, Ct.—names unknown—the children aged from 8 years downwards. The Jefferson was owned by J. W. Ransom, of Chicago, and was bound for that port, with a cargo of 500 barrels salt, 10 tons iron, and some merchandise, which will be mostly lost—shipped by J. Murray & Co. of this city. The crew succeeded, about midnight, in getting on board the brig Olive Richmond, beached below them, in a greatly exhausted state.

When our reporter reached the vessel this forenoon, the figure of the young woman above mentioned was discovered standing in an upright posture, in the forecastle companion-way, frozen stark and stiff, with hands partly raised in an imploring posture, and her eyes fixed with a cold and stony gaze upon the shore.

The brig Olive Richmond, a new vessel, Capt. Dorchester, went ashore about a mile below the Jefferson, went yesterday afternoon. She was bound up in ballast, and will be got off without damage.

The schooner Walter Joy, Capt. Lacy, went ashore about the same time, near the Olive Richmond, with a deck load of flour, which will be partly lost, but the vessel will be got off with trifling injury.

The brig Frances Mills, Capt. Langley, went ashore on the Canada side, three miles below Point Abino, at 2 o'clock, P. M. yesterday. She lies partly filled with water, by which the lower tier of her cargo, consisting of merchandise, will be injured. She was bound for Chicago and St. Joseph; will probably be got off.

The schooner Edwin Jenny, Capt. Davidson, dragged her anchors and went ashore below Point Abino, a little above the Frances Mills. She was loaded with stone for some port up the Lake.

We have been furnished with the following particulars by Fomeroy & Co. of the package Express to Buffalo, dated Saturday, Nov. 19th:

So far as information has been received, our worst apprehensions have been realized of the disastrous effects of the gale. The following additional vessels are reported as wrecked:

Schr. Indiana, loaded with salt for Chicago, total wreck.

Schr. Mississippi, Capt. Raymond, for Kingston, loaded with flour and pork, total wreck.

Schr. Ohio, Capt. Robertson, light.

Schr. M. Kingman, freight not known, lies high and dry, and is supposed will be got off without much damage.

The above vessels are all on Gravelly Bay.

Schr. Florida, loaded with flour, pork and whiskey, ashore a little above Point Abino, total wreck.

Schr. Henry Roop, Captain Fisk, 2000 bushels corn, at Silver Creek.

Of the vessels heard from, eleven in number, all have been wrecked, in a distance of some twenty miles from Buffalo, which is the extent of the coast heard from; what the effect has been beyond is unknown, but it is apprehended will prove most fearful.

The steamers Great Western and Wisconsin, from the upper lakes, and due at Buffalo on Thursday, had not arrived. The canal is closed at Rochester and Westward. [Post.]

GALE ON LAKE ONTARIO.—A letter just received from Oswego, dated Nov. 19, says:

"We are in the midst of one of our most tremendous westerly gales. A schooner, from mismanagement, has just been driven on the East bar, within the piers, and must be lost. I never saw a more prodigious sea running."

Further advices we fear will swell the tide of suffering for days yet. No steamboats had arrived down the Lake for twenty-four hours. We learn verbally that the Erie Canal as far East as Rochester closed with ice on Saturday night—doubtless from the effect of the snow-fall. We fear that by this time the Canal is nearly closed throughout, greatly to the disappointment and loss of the mercantile community, who have now millions' worth of Produce embarked on it or awaiting transportation the wrong side of Albany.

The water rose five feet in Buffalo Harbor, and the Rochester packet of Friday night had not reached Buffalo on Saturday at 2 P. M.

A man named Reis has been arrested at Wornleysburg, Pa. charged with the perpetration of recent heavy robberies at Hancock, Md. In his bureau was found several bags of silver and a note for \$1,000 known to have been one of the stolen notes. The officers are on the lookout for a suspected accomplice.

MURDER.—A most brutal murder was committed in the town of Keeseville, Essex County, on the night of the 12th inst. David Bishop, a mechanic, returned to his home late at night, and beat his wife until he caused her death. It is supposed that the brute threw her from a bank upon the rocks of a small stream near the house. He was found perfectly unconcerned in the morning, with the body of his murdered wife, horribly mangled, lying on the bed. He pretended she had fallen and fainted. The villain was committed for trial. [Albany Daily Adv.]

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT.—We learn that Capt. Jonathan Dodge late of Salem, Mass., while coming to this city yesterday forenoon in the sloop Laying, commanded by Capt. Jonathan B. Dodge of Sedgewick, was knocked overboard, and after swimming a short distance towards the shore sunk. He was about sixty-five years of age, and was well acquainted with a seaman's life. [Bangor Whig.]

STEAMBOAT ACCIDENT.—The Fair Play was snaggd and sunk in five feet of water on Wednesday, just above our city. The losses on the river still continue. We hardly open a mail without having to record to some such accident upon our western waters, and yet, comparatively speaking, western men say little, and do less to prevent them. [Cincinnati Gazette.]

We learn from the Quincy Patriot, that Rev. John Gregory, elected Representative from that town in the Massachusetts General Court, was, on Friday last, on the complaint of Thomas Drake, brought before John J. Clark, Esq. of Roxbury, charged with the crime of Polygamy. Several witnesses were examined, the result of which was to place the accused under bonds of one thousand dollars for his appearance at the December term of the Court of Common Pleas at Dedham.

The Alabama Outrage.

We mentioned a few days since the horrible murder of Geo. W. Lore in Glenville, Ala. perpetrated with great deliberation by one hundred and thirty citizens of that town. We had the following additional particulars of the affair in the Hartford Times—derived from E. B. Green Esq. of that City—a near relation of the unfortunate victim:—

"Mr. Lore was a native of Cumberland County, N. J.; his father and his young widow with two children, now reside in the State of Delaware. In 1838 Mr. Lore went to Irwinton—a town which had been built and established by his uncle a few years previous, on the Chatahoochee river, and which now contains a population of about four thousand inhabitants. During his residence there he married a young lady of wealth, belonging to a family between whom and a family by the name of Mitchell, there had existed an eternal enmity!"

Soon after the marriage Mr. Lore went to reside on his plantation, a few miles from Irwinton. In the spring of 1840, the body of a man, afterwards recognized as that of Henry Blake, was found dead in a hollow tree about two miles from his plantation. A jury was summoned, Mr. Lore being one of them, and a verdict of 'wilful murder and highway robbery' was given against some person or persons unknown. Mr. Blake was the nephew of Mr. Lore's nearest neighbor and bitter enemy, one of the Mitchell family, at whose instigation, without a solitary circumstance to justify it, Mr. Lore was arrested by a posse of Blake's friends, dragged to Glenville, Blake's native place, treated most inhumanly and confined in a prison which was constructed for that purpose.

Meantime, to quell the excitement that existed, legal proceedings had been instituted, and the prisoner admitted to bail of \$10,000. No sooner had he been set at liberty and returned to his plantation, than these same arch-enemies who have now consumed their outrages by murdering him, again seized him and dragged him back to prison. An order was then made by Judge Booth, of the Circuit Court, for the release of Lore—the mob tore the order into fragments, and compelled the Sheriff who served it, to retreat from the town.—At length, however, Mr. Lore was released by giving bail of \$20,000 to the satisfaction of his persecutors. He returned to his home fearing that he should be assassinated, he left the country and returned to his father's residence, where he remained until the time of his trial. He went back, he was put upon his trial, making no defence, as there was no proof against him except that an old lady, the aunt of Blake, swore she saw him ride by her house together about a month before the body was found, and had never seen each other—and as no precise time was fixed when the murder was alleged to have been committed, he had no opportunity to prove an alibi. No verdict was rendered against him, and he was admitted to bail to undergo another trial. He underwent three trials, making no defence at either of them—and having spent his time during the successive intervals at Philadelphia.

At the third trial, as we stated, he was found guilty on the testimony of Blake's aunt. Judge Booth granted an appeal to the Supreme Court, which reversed the whole proceedings, declaring the testimony to be "unfit to be received by any Court of Justice recognized among civilized nations." Previous to this, by the advice of his uncle, Mr. Lore left the prison in which he was confined at Abbeville, the keeper opening the door and aiding his escape, and returned to his family in Delaware, where he has spent his time ever since until a few days ago, when he returned among his enemies to look after and secure his property. Before he had returned, however, Mitchell, the man at whose instigation he was first arrested, had been charged with the murder of Blake, and arrested as his murderer! This fact greatly incensed the friends of Mitchell against the unfortunate and innocent Lore, who arrived at his plantation on the 2d inst., was surrounded by them, dragged to Glenville, and, in defiance of his repeated oaths and protestations of innocence, hung him!

Mr. Lore has several friends in this city and large number in Massachusetts, having spent some three years at the Wesleyan Academy at Wilbraham, previous to his going South. By all will be remembered as a high-minded, virtuous and honorable young man, who never had an enemy before he fell into the hands of the lawless gang who murdered him; but who was universally beloved and respected. He has fallen a victim to the most hellish passion that can dwell within the human breast, and the country, the people and the laws of Alabama are disgraced, most fully disgraced, in the horrible transaction which has robbed him of his life.

NEW ARRANGEMENT.—The winter arrangement of the Stonington Railroad and the Transportation Company commenced yesterday. The boats leave Stonington for New-York Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, and will leave New-York for Stonington, Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays. Boats will run from Norwich on the intermediate days.

THE MARCH OF INTELLECT.—Our advertising column announce the delivery of a series of Lectures on the Peculiarities of the English Language, by Mr. Wright, author of Philology and Grammar, &c. &c. These Lectures, Mr. W. proposes to expose certain defects in the use of the English verb, as hitherto understood. The important particulars which he professes to develop must engage general attention, inasmuch as it concerns all, especially gentlemen of the legal profession.